

GLOSSARY OF THE HABITAT III

Preparatory Process
and the Conference



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The glossary of the Habitat III Preparatory Process attempts to compile concepts proposed during the Preparatory Process at the Habitat III Issue Papers, Policy Papers, Regional Reports or at the Regional and Thematic meetings. It also includes concepts of the Preparatory Process itself. The glossary is the product of work led by Ana B. Moreno, Wataru Kawasaki, Ilija Gubic and Nhusha Vu.

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Preparatory Process
and the Conference

This Habitat III glossary has been elaborated based on the definitions of key concepts provided by the Habitat III Issue Papers (indicated as IPxx) and the Habitat III Policy Papers (indicated as PPx), and often referred in the preparatory process of the Habitat III Conference.

Concepts of the Habitat III preparatory process or the Conference have been included by the Habitat III Secretariat.

For the concepts used in the New Urban Agenda, please visit the Habitat III webpage, www.habitat3.org, especially the Subject Index for the New Urban Agenda: <http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/subject-index/>

A

Accessibility

(IP20) Housing is not adequate if the specific needs of disadvantaged and marginalized groups are not considered.

UNTERM - Building standards relating to making public buildings accessible to people with disabilities.

Adaptation

(IP17) Adaptation is the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects.

Adequate Housing

(IP20) Adequate housing was recognized as part of the right to an adequate standard of living in international instruments including the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. A number of conditions must be met before particular forms of shelter can be considered to constitute “adequate housing.”

Affordability

(IP20) Housing is not adequate if its cost threatens or compromises the occupants’ enjoyment of other human rights.

UNTERM – The state of being cheap enough for people to be able to buy.

Agglomeration economies

(IP12) To refer to the benefits from proximity. Cities provide the fertile ground for agglomeration economies to flourish. Higher densities of people and firms allow for ideas to flow giving birth to innovation. Density also allows firm to benefit from economies of scale and links to input and product markets.

UNTERM – Economies of scale resulting from urban concentration. Result from the clustering of economic activity, infrastructure facilities, access to regional markets and competitive pricing of relevant resources and facilities: economic determinants for Foreign Direct Investment.

Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure

(IP20) Housing is not adequate if its occupants do not have safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, energy for cooking, heating, lighting, food storage or refuse disposal.

B

Biodiversity

(IP16) The term given to the variety of life on Earth and the natural patterns it forms. The biodiversity we see today is the fruit of billions of years of evolution, shaped by natural processes and, increasingly, by the influence of humans. It forms the web of life of which we are an integral part and upon which we so fully depend.

Bond

(PP10) A bond is a type of loan or debt security that is issued by a public authority or credit authority for long-term investments. Bonds are repaid when they “mature,” typically 10 years or more after being issued.

Building code

(PP10) Building codes are regulations established by a recognized government agency describing design, building procedures and construction details for new homes or homes undergoing rehabilitation. Local building codes are often based on a national model code known as the International Building Code, or one of its predecessors. The International Code Commission has established a number of special building codes that apply to particular situations, such as the International Existing Building Code, which facilitates the renovation of older structures by streamlining the applicable code requirements.

Bureau of the Preparatory Committee

Following the established procedures for an intergovernmental conference of the United Nations, the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee was established in 2014 prior to the First Session of the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom1) held in New York, the United States, on 17 and 18 September 2014. The Bureau of the Preparatory Committee is the Member States’ representation for the coordination of the preparatory process towards the Habitat III Conference. The members of the Bureau were elected following the procedures of the United Nations with an invitation to Regional Groups to nominate representatives to be members of for the Bureau. The Bureau of the Preparatory Committee consisted of ten members, two from each regional group.

Business-enabling environment

(IP12) Positive and predictable context in which to do business, where policy, institutional, regulatory, infrastructure and cultural conditions lay the foundations for markets to work.

C

Cadastre

(PP10) A parcel-based land information system that includes a geometric description of land parcels, which are usually represented on a cadastral map. In some jurisdictions it is considered separate from, but linked to, the register of land rights and holders of those rights (land register), while in other jurisdictions the cadastre and land register are fully integrated¹.

UNTERM - A register of the real property of a country, with details of the area, the owners and the value. The word came into English by way of French and Italian, variously attributed to the Late Latin capitastrum, a register of the poll tax, and the Greek katastikhon, a list or register, from kata stikhon, literally, "down the line" in the sense of "line by line."

City Crime Prevention and Urban Safety Strategy

(IP3) A programme of action to prevent or reduce crime at a citywide scale and in relation to defined crime problems in specific locations of the city. The strategy should be time-bound, contain specific goals and objectives, define local key actors and their respective responsibilities articulate expected outcomes, and state monitoring indicators².

City Region Food Systems

(IP10) To encompass the complex network of actors, processes and relationships of food production, processing, marketing, and consumption that exist in a given geographical region. The regional landscape comprises an urban centre, its surrounding peri-urban and rural hinterland across which flows of people, goods and ecosystem services are managed.³

Climate Change

(IP17) Climate Change refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified [...] by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural

internal processes or external forcing and persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use. Article-1 of UNFCCC defines climate change as: 'a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods'. The UNFCCC thus makes a distinction between climate change attributable to human activities altering the atmospheric composition, and climate variability attributable to natural causes.

Climate Risk Management (CRM)

(IP17) To refers to a mechanism "to assist developing countries, especially those particularly vulnerable [or actors in these countries], in adapting to climate change by reducing climate-related risks (including in the form of flood, droughts and other extreme weather events, and their impacts) and transferring these risks where necessary through financial mechanisms, in accordance with their adaptation strategy."

UNTERM - The use of climate information to cope with the impact of climate on development and resource management. In many parts of the world, natural hazards such as floods and droughts contribute to increasing socioeconomic and ecological disturbances. Managing such risks is a major challenge, particularly for developing and least developed countries.

Collateral

(PP10) Collateral is an asset or a series of assets pledge by a borrower with a creditor as a security for repayment of a loan. The pledged asset is subject to seizure if the borrower defaults on the loan. The pledged asset or collateral must be of equal value to the loan.⁴

Compact cities' or 'smart growth'

(IP19) To describe urban development that is compact, resource-efficient and less dependent on the use of private cars. The term of 'smart growth' is most commonly used in North America, while in Europe and Australia the term 'compact city' is often used to connote similar concepts. As an antidote to sprawl, these terms aim to reduce the municipal fiscal burden of accommodating new growth, while at the same time promoting walking and cycling, historical preservation, mixed-income housing that helps reduce social and class segregation and diversity of housing and mobility choices that appeal to a range of lifestyle preferences. Ten accepted principles that define such developments have:

1 Food and Agriculture Organization. Website: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/y4307e/y4307e09.htm>

2 ECOSOC 1995 Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the Field of Urban Crime Prevention outlined that integrated crime prevention action plans should: 1) define the nature and types of crime problems; 2) consider involving a range of actors; 3) consider factors such as education, employment, housing, health, drug and alcohol abuse, and access to social services; 4) providing action at various levels, including primary prevention, prevention of recidivism, the protection of victims.

3 <http://cityregionfoodsystems.org>

4 Global Housing Indicators <http://globalhousingindicators.org/en/glossary/2>

1. Mixed-land uses;
2. Compact building design;
3. A range of housing opportunities and choices;
4. Walkable neighborhoods;
5. Distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place;
6. Preservation of open space, farmland, natural beauty and critical environmental areas;
7. Development directed towards existing communities;
8. A variety of transportation choices;
9. Development decisions that are predictable, fair and cost effective;
10. Community and stakeholder collaboration in development decisions.

UNTERM - A compact city is an urban planning and urban design concept, which promotes relatively high residential density with mixed land uses. It is based on an efficient public transport system and has an urban layout which – according to its advocates – encourages walking and cycling, low energy consumption and reduced pollution.... It is also arguably a more sustainable urban settlement type than urban sprawl because it is less dependent on the car, requiring less (and cheaper per capita) infrastructure provision”.

Connectivity

(IP8) To strengthen the physical, social and virtual relationship between people, places and goods. At regional level, connectivity links centres of production and consumption with the view of strengthening systems of cities and urban-rural linkages. At city level, connectivity is closely related to mobility and the permeability of an area. Specifically, street connectivity refers to the density of connections and nodes in a street network and the directness of the links between settlements and correlates positively with increased efficiency (and multi-modality) of flows and access to jobs and services.

Continuum of land rights approach

(IP9) A continuum of land rights can be said to exist when a land administration management system includes information that caters for the whole spectrum of formal, informal and customary. The continuum of land rights approach is based on recognition of the validity of a plurality of land rights lying on a continuum between formal and informal.

Cooperative Housing Law

(PP10) A law that recognizes the cooperative form of ownership with people owning shares in the property as a whole as opposed to a condominium where they own individual units and proportionate shares of the common areas.⁵

Creative cities

(IP4) Defined as urban complexes where cultural activities are an integral component of the city's economic and social functioning, for example through support to cultural and creative professionals, enhanced investments in cultural infrastructure, creative industries and new ICTs, or the adoption of bottom-up approaches to urban development.

Crime Prevention

(IP3) Strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes. Crime prevention approaches can 1) promote the well-being of people and encourage pro-social behaviour; 2) change conditions in neighbourhoods that influence offending; 3) reducing opportunities and increasing the risks of being apprehended and minimizing benefits, including environmental design; or support social reintegration of offenders to prevent recidivism. Prevention efforts may also aim to, deter criminal behaviour and in the form of an effective criminal justice system.

Cultural adequacy

(IP20) Housing is not adequate if it does not respect and take into account the expression of cultural identity.

UNTERM - For example, indigenous peoples might be assigned to, or restricted to, housing (such as public housing) that did not meet their cultural needs because it could not accommodate their kinship ties or other cultural practices.

Cultural and creative industries

(IP4) Those sectors of activity that have as their main objective the creation, production, distribution and consumption of goods, services and activities that have cultural and artistic content. They are characterized by being at the intersection of economy and culture, having creativity at the core of their activities, artistic and/or cultural content, and links to innovation. Cultural and creative industries include cinema and audio-visual arts, design and crafts, media arts, music, performing arts, publishing and visual arts.

Culture

(IP4) According to the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001), is “the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of a society or a social group that encompasses art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs”. Urban culture thus covers the notions of culture within an urban setting, from both a functional and anthropological perspective.

5 Global Housing Indicators <http://globalhousingindicators.org/en/glossary/2>

D

Decent work

(IP13) Decent work sums up the aspirations of people in their working lives. It involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.

UNTERM - International Labour Organization (ILO) concept; refers to work that offers some measure of freedom, equity, human security and dignity. Such work is thought to offer such things as: a “fair income”; prospects for personal development and social integration; and freedom for workers to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and equality of opportunity and treatment for women and men.

The Economic and Social Council General on 24 November 2005 adopted General Comment 18 on “The Right to Work”, paragraph 7 of which reads: Work as specified in article 6 of the Covenant [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights] must be decent work. This is work that respects the fundamental rights of the human person as well as the rights of workers in terms of conditions of work safety and remuneration. It also provides an income allowing workers to support themselves and their families as highlighted in article 7 of the Covenant. These fundamental rights also include respect for the physical and mental integrity of the worker in the exercise of his/her employment. The term “decent work” is often mentioned along with productive employment.

Decentralization

(IP6) Process of reorganization of the State involving a gradual transfer of responsibilities originally concentrated in central government towards other spheres of government (federal, regional, provincial or municipal). To be effective, it needs to provide the adequate powers and resources to fulfill such responsibilities. It involves the fair distribution of resources and responsibilities amongst the different government spheres. The principle behind this process is the belief that decision-making and implementation are more efficient if taken as closest to citizens as possible (subsidiarity principle).

(PP10) The establishment of institutional and legal frameworks for decision making and the empowerment of sub-national institutions at the provincial, district, city, town and village levels in terms of fiscal, administrative, political and legal processes.⁶

6 UNHCR Master Glossary of Terms <http://www.refworld.org/docid/42ce7d444.html>

Demand-side Subsidies

(PP10) A demand-sided subsidy is a financial help for those households that do not have access to housing and whose income is insufficient to obtain it. The subsidy is directed to the resident and not the builder. The subsidy is tied to the resident and not the home allowing the resident to choose where they live. Usually, this subsidy is designed to help low-income households access housing in the private market. The best example of a demand side subsidy is a housing voucher - a family is given a voucher that can be used to pay rent in a home that they choose.⁷

Dis-agglomeration economies

(IP12) Density brings with it costs like pollution, congestion, and crime. When cities are not well designed and managed, there is the danger of the costs overshadowing the benefits that the density found in cities can bring.

Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

(IP17) A process for designing, implementing, and evaluating strategies, policies, and measures to improve the understanding of disaster risk, foster disaster risk reduction and transfer, and promote continuous improvement in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery practices, with the explicit purpose of increasing human security, well-being, quality of life, and sustainable development. (International Panel on Climate Change a Fifth Assessment Report).

E

Ecological footprint

(IP16) Biocapacity - the planet's biologically productive land areas - can be compared with humanity's demand on nature: our ecological footprint. The ecological footprint represents the productive area required to provide the renewable resources humanity is using and to absorb its waste. The productive area currently occupied by human infrastructure is also included in this calculation, since built-up land is not available for resource regeneration.

UNTERM - A system of measuring how much land and water that a human population, at a specified material standard of living, needs to produce the resources it consumes and to absorb the resulting waste. It measures the level of consumption reflecting the population's level of affluence and technological development. As wealth and consumption power increase, the area of productive land needed and throughput of material -- ecological rucksack -- rise. The Ecological Footprint includes all the land that a given population uses for crops, grazing, building and growing trees for wood products as well as the waters from which it fishes, wherever in the world the activity takes place. In addition, there is the land used for the absorption of waste, much of which is comprised of forests for absorption of carbon dioxide.

7 Global Housing Indicators <http://globalhousingindicators.org/en/glossary/2>

Ecosystem services (ES)

(IP16) Ecosystem services are defined as the benefits people obtain from ecosystems, delineated into four categories: supporting services (e.g. habitat for species and genetic resources), provisioning services (e.g. food and medical resources), regulating services (e.g. regulation of local climate and of extreme events); and cultural services (e.g. recreation and tourism).

Empowerment

(PP10) A process/phenomenon that allows people to take greater control over the decisions, assets, policies, processes and institutions that affect their lives.⁸

UNTERM - The social, economic, political and legal enabling of certain groups, in particular women (empowerment of women), to act by granting or re-enforcing rights, abilities and access to facilities previously denied or restricted.

Environmental justice

(IP22) To refer to the dynamic relationship between poverty, ecosystem services and pollution that sees vulnerable and poor urban dwellers suffer disproportionately from environmental impacts. Environmental justice aims at curbing abuses of power in relation to natural resources and calls for the legal and social empowerment of the poor and new approaches to sustainability to secure future generations' quality of life experience⁹.

UNTERM - Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Essential law

(IP5) A major challenge in urban law frameworks is complexity, where both the volume of rules and their technical nature are not reflective of the capacity and resources that are locally available. In many cases, complex urban law frameworks are also not reflective of policy priorities. For all urban areas, but particularly those facing immediate growth and development challenges with only limited institutional capacity and financial resources, it is beneficial to focus on the minimum set of legal instruments and tools that are:

- i. necessary to deliver the most important elements of urban development policy; and,
- ii. adaptable to reasonable expectations of available resources and capacity for implementation.

⁸ UNHCR Master Glossary of Terms <http://www.refworld.org/docid/42ce7d444.html>

⁹ United Nations Development Programme (2014). Environmental Justice: Comparative Experiences in Legal Empowerment.

Once an urban area has a functioning system based on a core set of tools, it can then consider the need for expansion into more detailed or demanding approaches.

For example, physical planning can deliver a long-term framework for development by focusing on a limited number of elements, including: locally appropriate systems for land management; the regulation of public space; a clear system for the identification of plots; a simple building code; and, ideally, some means for public sharing in the profits of physical development to offset infrastructure costs. Other mechanisms, such as zoning rules, can be introduced at a later stage as the necessary capacity and resources become available.

Eviction

(PP10) Eviction is an order that a person or persons must vacate the place where they reside on a specified date or time.¹⁰ Given a series of reasons regulated by authorities, the removal of a tenant from the property by the owner cannot be discretionary and has to follow a judicial procedure.

UNTERM - The expulsion of someone (such as a tenant) from the possession of land, home or place of business by process of law. Deprivation of the right to possess a thing, including the right to occupy land and buildings, and meaning in its widest sense deprivation of the right to own it. The French and Spanish terms, as well as dispossession and eviction, apply theoretically to all forms of property, but all of them are used in particular of land and building; this is especially true of eviction, to which dispossession should therefore be preferred unless the context clearly indicates that the eviction concerns land or buildings, e.g. in the case of squatters being evicted from housing by court order. The dispossession referred to by the French and Spanish terms is that suffered by a purchaser or a lessee or hirer of property as a result of a claim by a party extraneous to the sale or the lease or hire and includes threat at dispossession and harassment.

F

Floor Area Ratio (FAR)

(PP10) Floor Area Ratio is the proportion of built up area to the total area of the plot of land.¹¹ FAR is used by local authorities in zoning codes to measure the density of a site being developed and control the size of buildings.¹²

¹⁰ Global Housing Indicators <http://globalhousingindicators.org/en/glossary/2>

¹¹ World Bank e-course on Sustainable Land Use Planning <http://worldbank.mrooms.net/mod/glossary/view.php?id=29768&mode=letter&hook=F&sortkey=&sortorder=>

¹² NYC Department of City Planning <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/zoning/glossary.page>

G

Gated Communities

(PP10) Gated communities are residential communities that are exclusionary or segregated that have a physical barrier or guards to keep non-residents out.¹³

UNTERM – A subdivision or neighborhood, often surrounded by a barrier, to which entry is restricted to residents and their guests. This might be for reasons of security--or fear--or it might be for social status, as well as for the higher real-estate prices that an appearance of exclusivity and the like may bring.

General Assembly of Partners

The General Assembly of Partners (GAP) is a multi-stakeholder partnership platform that convenes numerous unique organizations working on housing, and sustainable urban development. The platform comprises 16 Partner Constituent Groups (PCGs). It was created during the Habitat III preparatory process, and continues to work on implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the New Urban Agenda.

Geography of disadvantage

(IP22) To refer to the processes that contribute to the socio-spatial exclusion and inequality for particular individuals and groups because of where they live and who they are. It is characterized by an inability to access or effectively use a whole range of facilities and resources which improve well-being and position people to take advantage of the available opportunities. Particular groups and individuals often suffer a disproportionate 'disadvantage' because of their identity, particularly poor and vulnerable groups¹⁴.

Global Task Force for Local and Regional Governments

The Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments (GTFLRG) is a coordination mechanism that brings together the major international networks of local governments to undertake joint advocacy relating to international policy processes, particularly the climate change agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Habitat III Conference. The Global Taskforce was set up in 2013, and contributed to the Habitat III process, and the Conference itself.¹⁵

¹³ Global Housing Indicators <http://globalhousingindicators.org/en/glossary/2>

¹⁴ Derived from Fincher, R and Iveson K (2008). *Planning and Diversity in the City - Redistribution, Recognition and Encounter*.

Vicki-Ann Ware, Hellene Gronda and Laura Vitis (2010). AHURI Research Synthesis Service: Addressing locational disadvantage effectively. Mitlin, D. and Satterthwaite, D. (2013) *Urban Poverty in the Global South: Scale and Nature*. London and New York: Routledge

¹⁵ <http://www.gtflrg.org>

Good quality law

(IP5) The aim of all lawmakers, irrespective of their origin, is ultimately the production of legislation and rules that are capable of producing the desired regulatory results, as the policy makers of the government dictate these regulatory results. The universality of this approach can be applied to produce a practical definition of quality of legislation that cuts across legal traditions: quality of law signifies ability to produce the regulatory reforms required by policy makers. Effectiveness is the ultimate pursuit and the ultimate criterion of quality: quality is effectiveness.¹⁶

To achieve effectiveness, good quality law needs to be constructed using some universally relevant skills and principles. Chronologically, the first of these is the need for well thought out policy that is technically sound but that is also clear on important questions, such as: what is the intended change or impact; what are the likely positive and negative impacts for different groups, particularly the most vulnerable, and what is it that causes these differential impacts; and, what can be achieved on the ground in practical terms? The question of what type of legal instrument to develop is also critical, with primary legislation being the option of last resort where compulsion is required. In developing legal instruments to implement policy, drafters need to consider issues such as the cost efficiency of the proposed approaches, as well as the clarity, precision and potential ambiguity with which functions, rights and responsibilities are set out. It is fundamentally important that institutions and processes are considered as part of the policy and legal process from the very start. While there are principles and tools that can be used to increase the likelihood of producing good quality law, it is important to recognize that the legal, political, economic, social and technological contexts in which law operates are so diverse that the same instrument is highly unlikely to produce the same results in different contexts. To achieve quality, drafters need to consider the interactions between the options they are considering and the context in which they seek to apply them.

While there are approaches and characteristics that are more likely to lead to good quality law than others, if quality is effectiveness the ultimate test is the outcome, which must be judged in terms of the policy objectives. Therefore, the assessment of good quality law is dependent upon adequate monitoring and review that, where necessary, allows for the repeal or adjustment of rules or legislation. In summary, good quality law requires three foundational elements:

- i. Clear and locally relevant policy
- ii. Well-constructed legal instruments that are effective in the function of translating policy into practice
- iii. Clear processes for the assessment and, as needed, review of rules and legislation

¹⁶ Xanthaki, H., *Quality of Legislation: an achievable universal concept or an utopian pursuit?* in Mader and Tavares de Almeida (eds), 'Quality of Legislation: Principles and Instruments. Proceedings of the Ninth Congress of the International Association of Legislation (IAL) in Lisbon, June 24th – 25th, 2010' (Nomos, 2011).

Green Infrastructure (GI)

(IP10) The network of natural and semi-natural features, green spaces, rivers and lakes that intersperse and connect villages, towns and cities. It is a natural, service-providing infrastructure that is often more cost-effective, more resilient and more capable of meeting social, environmental and economic objectives than 'grey' infrastructure.

(IP16) Defined as "the network of natural and semi-natural areas, features and green spaces in rural and urban, and terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine areas, which together enhance ecosystem health and resilience, contribute to biodiversity conservation and benefit human populations through the maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services (Naumann et al. 2011). The concept of ES differs from GI in that it is an approach to illustrate the dependency of human well-being on ecosystems' capacity to provide essential services. GI, in contrast, is a strategy for safeguarding or enhancing the provision of ES.

UNTERM - Concept originating in the United States in the mid-1990s that highlights the importance of the natural environment in decisions about land-use planning. Examples of such infrastructure include clean water and healthy soils, as well as more anthropocentric functions such as recreation and providing shade and shelter in and around towns and cities.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG)

(PP10) Greenhouse gases are those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds. This property causes the greenhouse effect of retaining heat within the atmosphere. Water vapor (H₂O), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄) and ozone (O₃) are the primary greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere (IPCC).¹⁷

Gender equality

(IP14) Treating men and women equally, without any discrimination based on gender.

UNTERM - Refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men are the same but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities should not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration – recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men.

Gender pay gap

(IP13) The phenomenon whereby men are paid more than women for work of equal value. The gap is the difference between pay that remains after the variables of experience, education, occupational category, economic activity, location and work intensity are removed.

UNTERM - Gender pay gap is the difference between average monthly earnings of male employees and of female employees as a percentage of average monthly earnings of male employees.

H

Habitability

(IP20) Housing is not adequate if it does not guarantee physical safety or provide adequate space, as well as protection against the cold, damp, heat, rain, wind, other threats to health and structural hazards.

UNTERM - Capable of being lived in.

Historic urban landscape

(IP4) An urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of "historic centre" or "ensemble" to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting: sites' topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features, built environment, both historic and contemporary, infrastructures above and below ground, open spaces and gardens, land use patterns and spatial organization, perceptions and visual relationships, other urban structure elements. It also includes social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity.

Homelessness

(PP10) The United Nations Economic and Social Council groups homelessness into two categories. The categories include:

1. Primary homelessness (rooflessness), which consists of person living in streets or without shelter or living quarters.
2. Secondary homelessness which includes persons with no place of usual residence who move frequently between various types of accommodation (including dwelling, shelter and other living quarters); and persons usually residents in long term "transitional shelters" or similar arrangement for the homelessness. This category includes persons living in private dwellings but reporting 'no usual addresses' on their census forms.¹⁸

¹⁷ World Bank e-course on Sustainable Land Use Planning <http://worldbank.mrooms.net/mod/glossary/view.php?id=29768&mode=letter&hook=G&sortkey=&sortorder=>

¹⁸ United Nations. (2009). Enumeration of Homeless People. Pg.3. http://unstats.un.org/unsd/censuskb20/Attachments/2009MPHASIS_ECE_Homeless-GUID25ae612721cc4c2c87b536892e1ed1e1.pdf

I

Improved Sanitation

(PP10) According to the United Nations, improved sanitation facilities include: flush or pour-flush to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with slab; and composting toilet. Unimproved sanitation facilities include: flush or pour-flush to elsewhere; pit latrine without slab or open pit; bucket; hanging toilet or hanging latrine; no facilities or bush or field.¹⁹

Improved Water Supply

(PP10) According to the United Nations, improved water supply includes piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube well/bore hole; protected dug well; protected spring; and rainwater collection. Does not include unprotected dug well; unprotected spring; cart with small tank/drum; bottled water; tanker-truck; and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels).²⁰

Inclusivity

(IP8) In planning recognizes that every person has the right to participate in shaping the built environment and to benefit from urban development. It places particular focus on the most marginalized and vulnerable groups of society by promoting participation in planning processes and also diversity in representation. Inclusive cities enable everyone access to services, jobs and opportunities and to be part of city civic and political life.

Incremental Housing

(PP10) Incremental housing implies building a home in stages and over time while in residence, according to the residents needs and means.²¹ The rapid growth of urban population that occurred since the mid-twentieth century has resulted in massive, uncontrolled city expansion and serious challenges to provide adequate housing for the growing urban population. The importance of incremental housing derives from the existing housing deficit, especially for low-income households, from the widespread informal settlement phenomenon and the lack of access to finance and government support for improving the existing housing stock. Under the concept of incremental housing are included the interventions, both public and private, that aim at improving the quality and the space of housing as well as the services for housing.²²

19 Global Housing Indicators <http://globalhousingindicators.org/en/glossary/2>

20 Global Housing Indicators <http://globalhousingindicators.org/en/glossary/2>

21 Global Housing Indicators <http://globalhousingindicators.org/en/glossary/2>

22 BID (2012) Un espacio para el desarrollo - los mercados de vivienda en América Latina y el Caribe <http://www.iadb.org/es/investigacion-y-datos/dia-desarrollo-en-las-americas-publicacion-insignia-del-bid,3185.html?id=2012>

UNTERM - Approach to meeting the housing needs of the urban poor; involves reducing the cost of housing for families by building and extending their dwellings according to their needs and the availability of resources.

Informal economy

(IP14) All units, activities, and workers in informal employment and the output from them.

UNTERM - The part of an economy that escapes regulation by government authorities, particularly in the areas of contract and company law, taxation and labour law; hence the basic activities of enterprises are not, or not consistently, subject to formal regulation and oversight.

Informal employment

(IP14) Employment that leaves individuals in employment relationships without labour and social protection through their work, or without entitlement to employment benefits, whether or not the economic units they operate or work for are formal enterprises, informal enterprises or households.

Informal enterprises

(IP14) Private unincorporated enterprises whose size in terms of employment is below a certain threshold to be determined according to national conditions, and/or which are not registered under specific forms of national legislation, such as factories or commercial acts, tax or social security laws, professional groups regulatory acts, or similar acts, laws or regulations established by national legislative bodies and/or whose employees are not registered.

Informal sector

(IP14) It is made up of informal production units (or informal sector enterprises, as defined below). The informal sector includes informal agricultural production units but does not include households as employers of domestic workers.

(PP10) The International Labour Office (ILO) defines the informal sector the persons engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labor and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Labor relations - where they exist - are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees. The informal sector includes two categories: first, all unregistered commercial enterprises; second, all non-commercial enterprises that have no formal structure in terms of organization and operation.²³

23 The State of the World's Cities 2001 <http://www.un.org/ga/istanbul+5/122.pdf>

Informal settlements

(IP22) Residential areas where inhabitants are deemed by the authorities to have no legal claim to the land they occupy and the system of occupation ranges from squatting to informal rental housing. In most cases, the housing is insecure and poor quality and does not comply with current planning and building regulations. Informal settlements are also often situated in the most precarious urban areas where basic services and infrastructure including public or green space are limited²⁴.

UNTERM - areas where groups of housing units have been constructed on land that the occupants have no legal claim to, or occupy illegally. Unplanned settlements and areas where housing is not in compliance with current planning and building regulations (unauthorized housing).

Informality

(IP5) Informality is, by definition, a question of the relationship of individuals and communities with the law: informal being in some way not in compliance with recognized law. In many urban areas, significant proportions (often a majority) of the population are affected by informality in their employment, housing or tenure status. These informal sectors are characterized by an absence of legal licenses, titles, and regulatory supervision. Residents in informal housing may have no recognized rights, making eviction an ever-present threat. Informal businesses operate without licenses and do not pay taxes. Informality is frequently the result of inadequate, inappropriate or ineffective formal policies or legal frameworks that regulate activities based on assumptions regarding the socio-economic environment that do not reflect realities on the ground. This results in a situation in many cities where the laws, institutions, and policies governing economic, social, and political affairs deny a large part of society the chance to participate on equal terms. Most poor people do not live under the shelter of the law and the opportunities it affords. Because the poor lack recognized rights, they are vulnerable to abuse. It is the minority of the world's people who can take advantage of legal norms and regulations.²⁵ Despite this vulnerability, it is important to note that informality does not mean that there is no system, merely that what does exist is not formally recognized. Informal local norms and institutions, including those of a traditional or customary nature, govern lives and livelihoods.

Internally displaced persons

(PP10) According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, internally displaced persons, also known as "IDPs" are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged

to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized border.²⁶

Issue Papers

In the Habitat III context, Issue Papers are summary documents that are addressing specific urbanization issues providing in-depth review and analysis of specific issues relevant to the Habitat III Conference. A total of 22 Issue Papers were prepared by the United Nations system through United Nations Task Team (UNTT). Issue Papers were considered as inputs to work of Habitat III Policy Units²⁷.

L

Land Governance

(IP9) Land governance concerns the rules, processes and structures through which decisions are made about the use, access to and control over land, the manner in which the decisions are implemented and enforced, and the way that competing interests in land are managed. It encompasses statutory, customary and religious institutions. It includes state structures such as land agencies, courts and ministries responsible for land, as well as non-statutory actors such as traditional bodies and informal agents. It covers both the legal and policy framework for land as well as traditional and informal practices that enjoy social legitimacy. Improving land governance is an urgent issue because pressures on and competing interests for land is intensifying due to rapid urbanization, growing population, economic development, food insecurity, water and energy shortage, and the effects of conflicts and disasters.

Land tenure (See also Security of tenure)

(PP10) The relationship, whether legally or customarily defined, among people, as individuals or groups, with respect to land and associated natural resources (water, trees, minerals, wildlife, etc.). Rules of tenure define how property rights in land are to be allocated within societies. Land tenure systems determine who can use what resources for how long, and under what conditions.²⁸

UNTERM - The ownership or leasing system of land, or of the rights to use it.

24 Derived from UN-Habitat (2003). The Challenge of Slums. UN-Habitat (2013). The State of the World Cities Report, 2012/13. Earthscan. London.

25 CLEP and UNDP (2008), Making the Law Work for Everyone: Volume 1: Report of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor (CLEP), http://www.unrol.org/files/Making_the_Law_Work_for_Everyone.pdf

26 UNHCR. (2004). The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Pg.1. <http://www.unhcr.org/43ce1cff2.html>

27 <http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/documents/issue-papers/>

28 Food and Agriculture Organization. Website: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/y4307e/y4307e09.htm>

Local Economic Development (LED) Strategies

(IP12) LED is a participatory development process that encourages partnership arrangements with representatives from all sectors (government, private, non-government) to provide a roadmap between the main private and public stakeholders in a defined territory, enabling the joint design and implementation of a common development strategy, by making use of local resources and competitive advantages in a global context with the final objective of creating a resilient and sustainable city with decent jobs and stimulating economic activity.

Local self-government

(IP6) Capacity of local governments to manage public affairs in the interests of the local population, and within the limits of the law as recognized by national legislation. These rights and responsibilities may be political (capacity to elect their own government bodies, make policies, take decisions and exercise their function independently from other government spheres on matters related to their competencies), financial (capacity to access adequate resources to carry out their responsibilities and to use them freely) or administrative (capacity for self-organization).

Localizing the New Urban Agenda

(IP6) The New Urban Agenda will need to be implemented in towns, cities and metropolitan areas, that is, at the local level. The term "Localization" takes into account territorial contexts, governments and local stakeholders, from the definition of the New Urban Agenda priorities, to its implementation and the definition of indicators to monitor progress.

Location

(IP20) Housing is not adequate if it is cut off from employment opportunities, health-care services, schools, childcare centres and other social facilities, or if located in polluted or dangerous areas.

M

Microcredit/Microloan

(PP10) Microcredit is a small amount of money loaned to a client by a bank or other institution. Microcredit can be offered, often without collateral, to an individual or through group lending.²⁹

UNTERM - Part of the field of microfinance, microcredit is the provision of credit services to low-income entrepreneurs.

²⁹ Global Housing Indicators <http://globalhousingindicators.org/en/glossary/2>

Migrants

(PP10) The Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights defines migrants as:

- Persons who are outside the territory of the State of which they are nationals or citizens, are not subject to its legal protection and are in the territory of another State;
- Persons who do not enjoy the general legal recognition of rights which is inherent in the granting by the host State of the status of refugee, naturalized person or of similar status;
- Persons who do not enjoy either general legal protection of their fundamental rights by virtue of diplomatic agreements, visas or other agreements.³⁰

Minority groups

The United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities defines minority as groups that are numerically inferior to the rest of the population of a State, in a non-dominant position, whose members - being nationals of the State - possess ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics differing from those of the rest of the population and show, if only implicitly, a sense of solidarity, directed towards preserving their culture, traditions, religion or language.³¹ (PP10)

Mitigation (of climate change)

(IP17) A human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. Mitigation (of disaster risk and disaster) is the lessening of the potential adverse impacts of physical hazards (including those that are human-induced) through actions that reduce hazard, exposure, and vulnerability. (IPCC AR5)

Mixed use

(PP10) A type of development that combines various uses, such as office, commercial, institutional, and residential, in a single building or on a single site in an integrated development project with significant functional interrelationships and a coherent physical design³².

(IP8) Development promotes a variety of compatible land uses and functions and provides a cross section of residential, commercial and community infrastructure in a building, block or neighbourhood while reducing the demand for commuter travel by reducing the distances between the vertices of the so-called 'home-work-services' triangle, and facilitating agglomeration economies.

³⁰ UNESCO (n.d). Glossary: Migrants and Migration. Website: http://www.unesco.org/most/migration/glossary_migrants.htm

³¹ United Nations. (2010). Minority Rights: International Standards and Guidance for Implementation. Pg 2. http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/MinorityRights_en.pdf

³² http://apa-nc.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/aicp-raleigh-affordable_housing_glossary.pdf

Multi-level governance

(IP6) Decision-making system to define and implement public policies produced by a collaborative relation either vertical (between different levels of government) or horizontal (within the same level, e.g. between ministries or between local governments) or both. It also includes the partnership with actors from civil society and private sector for the achievement of common goals. In order to be effective, multilevel governance should be rooted in the principle of subsidiarity, the respect for local autonomy and establish mechanisms of trust and structured dialogue.

N

Neighborhood Upgrading

(PP10) A program providing services to informal settlements - neighborhood upgrading usually consists of a menu of services that are provided to the beneficiaries including but not limited to access to infrastructure such as water supply, sanitation system, electricity, garbage clean-up and social services such as schools, daycare, and health clinics.³³

Non-motorized Transport

(IP19) To refers to the transportation of passengers through human or animal powered means. It includes, bicycles, rickshaws, pedicabs, animal drawn carts, push –carts and trolleys and walking.

UNTERM - Refers to any form of transportation that provides for the movement of persons or goods by methods other than the combustion engine.

O

Open Space

(PP10) It is the part of a residential zoning lot (which may include courts or yards) that is open and unobstructed from its lowest level to the sky, except for specific permitted obstructions, and accessible to and usable by all persons occupying dwelling units on the zoning lot. Depending upon the district, the amount of required open space is determined by the open space ratio, minimum yard regulations or by maximum lot coverage.³⁴

P

Participatory slum upgrading

(IP22) A methodological approach that aims to improve urban development power imbalances. It puts all stakeholders, especially slum dwellers, at the heart of the process to improve slums' living conditions. This multi-stakeholder platform is considered more likely to promote the necessary partnerships, governance arrangements, institutional structures and financing options which result in inclusive planning and sustainable outcomes³⁵.

Partnerships and networks

(IP12) Local economic development requires collaboration among sectors and institutions, individuals and organizations. Success is possible when collaboration is effective, accountable and most importantly coordinated actions.

Peri-urbanization

(IP10) To express the urbanization of former rural areas on the fringe, both in a qualitative (e.g. diffusion of urban lifestyle) and in a quantitative (e.g. new residential zones) sense.

UNTERM - A process, often a highly dynamic one, in which rural areas located on the outskirts of established cities become more urban in character.

Placemaking

(IP11) Placemaking refers to a collaborative process of shaping the public realm in order to maximize shared value. More than just promoting better urban design, placemaking facilitates use, paying particular attention to the physical, cultural, and social identities that define a place and support its ongoing evolution.

Policy Units

The Habitat III Policy Units were formed to identify policy priorities, critical issues, and challenges, including structural and policy constraints, that would serve as inputs to the New Urban Agenda. They were also tasked with developing action-oriented recommendations for its implementation.

33 Global Housing Indicators <http://globalhousingindicators.org/en/glossary/2>

34 NYC Department of City Planning <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/zoning/glossary.page>

35 UN-Habitat (2014). Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme: Halving the number of slum dwellers by 2020.

Each Policy Unit was led by two organizations and composed of a maximum of 20 experts with different and cross cutting expertise, each of which were nominated by Member States and stakeholders from all regions. The experts were drawn from various constituent groups and backgrounds, and their selection was guided by geographical and gender balance considerations, as well as qualitative criteria regarding expertise and experience in each relevant policy area³⁶.

Policy Papers

The Habitat III Policy Papers are the final outcome of the Habitat III Policy Units' work. The Papers served as official inputs in the Habitat III process and were a key part of the formulation of the zero draft of the New Urban Agenda. The Policy Papers identify policy priorities, critical issues and action-oriented recommendations in relation to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda³⁷.

Poor residential neighborhoods

(IP22) Formal but run-down urban neighborhoods where residents might have some formal claim to land or property but the housing and surrounding public areas are clearly dilapidated. Furthermore, while basic infrastructure and services might exist, they are very limited or not functioning³⁸.

Public Housing

(PP10) Housing that is built, owned, and operated by the Government. Selected tenants are provided the housing at a discounted cost.³⁹

Public space

(IP11) Public space are all places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without profit motive.

Public transport

(IP19) Formal Public Transport services are those available to the public for payment, run on specified routes, to timetables with set fares and (for the purposes of this paper) in urban areas. They may be operated by public or private organizations and covers a wide range of modes like, bus, light rail (tramways, streetcars), metros, suburban rail, cable cars and waterborne transport (e.g. ferries and boats).

36 <http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/preparatory-process/policy-units/>

37 <http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/documents/policy-papers/>

38 Derived from UN-Habitat (2003). *The Challenge of Slums*. UN-Habitat (2013). *The State of the World Cities Report, 2012/13*. Earthscan. London.

39 Global Housing Indicators <http://globalhousingindicators.org/en/glossary/2>

R

Refugees

(PP10) According to 1967 Protocol Relating to Status of the Refugees, a refugee is any person who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.⁴⁰

Based on this language, UNESCO's International Migration and Multicultural Policies state that, the refugee definition is commonly understood to include the below three essential elements:

- There must be a form of harm rising to the level of persecution, inflicted by a government or by individuals or a group that the government cannot or will not control;
- The person's fear of such harm must be well-founded — e.g. the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a fear can be well-founded if there is a one-in-ten likelihood of its occurring;
- The harm, or persecution, must be inflicted upon the person for reasons related to the person's race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group (the nexus).⁴¹

Resilience

(IP15) Resilience has emerged as one of the most popular themes of our time, serving as the basis for a wide range of strategic interventions and investments among the world's leading development institutions, and, increasingly, within the humanitarian community. While the exact definition of resilience varies from organization to organization, the overwhelming common focus is on how individuals, communities and business not only cope in the face of multiple shocks and stresses, but also improve and positively transform their conditions over time. The transformative nature of resilience is what sets it apart from other related concepts such as "adaptation". Resilience goes beyond reducing risks and aims to enhance "a system's performance in the face of multiple hazards rather than preventing or reducing the loss of assets caused by specific events" (Dodman & Diep, 2015).

40 UNHCR. (2002-2016). About Refugees. Website: http://unhcr.org.au/unhcr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=179&Itemid=54

41 UNESCO (n.d). Glossary: Refugee. Website: http://www.unesco.org/most/migration/glossary_refugee.htm

Currently, resilience is very often used in the context of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation but the transformative element in the definition of resilience opens doors for the concept to be applied in other discussions. This is especially important in the urban context where people are exposed to climate change related as well as non-climate related shocks and stresses. Resilience should, therefore, incorporate other threats, including chronic stresses, such as economic shocks and the less sudden but equally detrimental problems brought about by widening inequality, high rates of youth unemployment, health risks linked to urban pollution, and an overconsumption of resources.

(IP17) The capacity of a social-ecological system to cope with a hazardous event or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain its essential function, identity, and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning, and transformation.

(PP8) Resilience is a complex and dynamic system-based concept used differently in a variety of disciplines, and also a simple concept referring to the ability of a system to return to a previous or improved set of dynamics following a shock. It also refers to the potential for individuals, communities, and ecosystems to prevent, absorb, accommodate and recover from a range of shocks and stresses. At the urban scale, resilience requires investment in both man-made and nature-based 'hard' infrastructures, as well as 'soft' systems such as knowledge and institutions. The concept of resilience when applied effectively can provide a useful base for more substantial changes in the underlying social, political and economic drivers of risk and vulnerability. Factors that influence resilience of cities include their organizational structures, functions, physical entities, and spatial scales. A resilient system can continually survive, adapt and grow in the face of resource challenges and disturbances in an integrated and holistic manner for the well-being of the individual and collective. Those challenges and disturbances may be discrete and temporary, such as a natural disaster, or endure over a longer period, such as a shift in climate conditions or change in availability of key resources.

Resource efficient city

(IP16) A sustainable, resource efficient city can be defined as a city that is significantly decoupled from resource exploitation and ecological impacts and is socio-economically and ecologically sustainable in the long-term.

Right to adequate housing

(PP10) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights article 25 (1) states that, "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social

services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control."⁴² Additionally, article 11 (1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights states that, "The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions."⁴³ This is further articulated in the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, general comment No. 4 (1991) on the right to adequate housing (E/1992/23).

According to the United Nations Fact Sheet 21, the right to adequate housing contains freedoms and entitlements. The freedoms include: protection against forced evictions, arbitrary destruction, and demolition of one's home; the right to be free from arbitrary interference with one's home, privacy, and family; and right to choose one's residence, to determine where to live and freedom of movement. The entitlements include: security of tenure; housing, land, and property restitution; equal and non-discriminatory access to adequate housing; and participatory in housing-related decision making at the national and community levels.⁴⁴

Right to the city

(PP10) The World Charter for the Right to the City defines the right to the city as the equitable usufruct of cities within the principles of sustainability, democracy, equity, and social justice. It is the collective right of the inhabitants of cities, in particular of the vulnerable and marginalized groups, that confers upon them legitimacy of action and organization, based on their uses and customs, with the objective to achieve full exercise of the right to free self-determination and an adequate standard of living. The Right to the City is interdependent of all internationally recognized and integrally conceived human rights, and therefore includes all the civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights which are already regulated in the international human rights treaties.⁴⁵ A document on Urban Policies and the Right to the City further emphasizes on right to the city as a vehicle for social inclusion in cities implying:

42 United Nations. (n.d). The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Website: <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

43 OHCHR. (1996-2016). International Covenant of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CESCR.aspx>

44 UN-Habitat. (2009). The Right to Adequate Housing. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FS21_rev_1_Housing_en.pdf

45 Tadamun. (2013). World Charter for the Right to the City. <http://www.tadamun.info/2013/06/27/world-charter-for-the-right-to-the-city/?lang=en#Vrjq-VlsyT9>

- Liberty, freedom, and the benefit of the city life for all.
- Transparency, equity, and efficiency in city administrations.
- Participation and respect in local democratic decision making.
- Recognition of diversity in economic, social, and cultural life.
- Reducing poverty, social exclusion, and urban violence.⁴⁶

As an example, the republic of Ecuador has incorporated the right to the city under section six (Habitat and Housing) of the 2008 Constitution. This has been captured under article 30 and 31 as stated below:

Article 30: Persons have the right to a safe and healthy habitat and adequate and decent housing, regardless of their social and economic status.

Article 31: Persons have the right to fully enjoy the city and its public spaces, on the basis of principles of sustainability, social justice, respect for different urban cultures and a balance between the urban and rural sectors. Exercising the right to the city is based on the democratic management of the city, with respect to the social and environmental function of property and the city and with the full exercise of citizenship.⁴⁷

UNTERM- In the context of the New Urban Agenda: a vision, shared by national and local governments, in their legislation, political declarations and charters. A vision of cities for all, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all.

Risk, vulnerability, and hazards

(IP15) A discussion on resilience cannot happen without a discussion of various related concepts including risk, vulnerability, and hazards. Below are the IPCC definitions for those three concepts, which will be used throughout this paper (International Panel on Climate Change Working Group II, 2014):

Hazard: The potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend or physical impact that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, and livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems, and environmental resources.

Vulnerability: The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.

Risk: The potential for consequences where something of value is at stake and where the outcome is uncertain, recognizing the diversity of values. Risk is often represented as probability of occurrence of hazardous events or trends multiplied by the impacts if these events or trends occur. Risk results from the interaction of vulnerability, exposure, and hazard.

Rule of law

(IP5) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the historic international recognition that all human beings have fundamental rights and freedoms, recognizes that "... it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law..."⁴⁸

Interpretations of the 'rule of law' vary significantly in academic literature but the United Nations consistently applies a definition that includes formal procedural elements of equal treatment and the recognition of human rights as necessary outcomes of the application of equal treatment.

For the United Nations, the rule of law refers to a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards. It requires, as well, measures to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, fairness in the application of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness and procedural and legal transparency.⁴⁹

UNTERM- The supremacy of regular as opposed to arbitrary power.

Rural-urban partnership

(IP10) The mechanism of co-operation that manages these linkages to reach common goals and enhance urban-rural relationships. Depending on the purposes of the partnership, the actors involved can vary from public sector, civil society organization, private sector and other stakeholders.

46 Brown, A. (2009). Urban Policies and the Right to the City. Rights, Responsibilities, and Citizenship. Cardiff University, UNESCO, UN Habitat. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001780/178090e.pdf>

47 Georgetown University Political Database of the Americas. (1995-2011). Republic of Ecuador: Constitution of 2008. Website: <http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Constitutions/Ecuador/english08.html>

48 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), preambular paragraph 3. See, <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>. Website last checked May 2015.

49 UN Secretary-General, The Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies:

Report of the Secretary-General, U.N.Doc. S/2004/616 (Aug. 23, 2004), para. 6.

S

Security of tenure

(IP9) It is understood as a set of relationships with respect to housing and land, established through statutory or customary law or informal or hybrid arrangements, that enables one to live in one's home in security, peace and dignity. It is an integral part of the right to adequate housing and a necessary ingredient for the enjoyment of many other civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. All persons should possess a degree of security of tenure that guarantees legal protection against forced eviction, harassment and other threats.

(PP10) The certainty that a person's rights to land will be protected. People with insecure tenure face the risk that their rights to land will be threatened by competing claims, and even lost as a result of eviction. The attributes of security of tenure may change from context to context: investments that require a long time before benefits are realized require secure tenure for a commensurately long time.⁵⁰

(IP20) Housing is not adequate if its occupants do not have a degree of tenure security which guarantees legal protection against forced evictions, harassment and other threats.

When a person or household is protected from involuntary removal from their land or residence, except in exceptional circumstances and then only by means of legal procedures⁵¹. Ideally, security of tenure should capture the range of possible forms of land and property tenure including formal and less formal conceptions of tenure, such as customary rights to land or long-term property rental. It should also include recognizing different forms of ownership or contractual documentation as proof of these rights and uses.⁵²

UNTERM - Legal protection afforded to (1) tenants of dwelling houses (usually under a rent act) against arbitrary rent increases and landlord's attempts to repossess the property through eviction, or (2) employees in certain professions (such as teaching) against summary dismissal without just cause.

50 Food and Agriculture Organization. Website: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/y4307e/y4307e09.htm>

51 Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, The Right to Adequate Housing (Art.11(1)): 13 December 1991, CESCR General Comment No.4.

52 Derived from UN-Habitat (2011). Proceedings of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme at its twenty-third session. UN-Habitat Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) (2011). Monitoring Security of Land Tenure in Cities: People, Land and Policies. UN-Habitat (2003). Handbook on Best Practices, Security of Tenure and Access to Land.

Shelter

(PP10) Also called emergency housing, it provides temporary overnight living accommodations. Shelters often are not open during the day.⁵³

Slums

(IP22) The most deprived and excluded form of informal settlements characterized by large agglomerations of dilapidated and insecure housing often located in the most unprotected urban land. In addition to tenure insecurity, inhabitants lack all basic infrastructure and services, public space and green areas, and are constantly exposed to eviction, disease and violence⁵⁴. United Nations Member states agreed that slum households can be defined as lacking one or more of the following five key deprivations:

1. Durable housing of a permanent nature that protects against extreme climate conditions.
2. Sufficient living space which means not more than three people sharing the same room.
3. Easy access to safe water in sufficient amounts at an affordable price.
4. Access to adequate sanitation in the form of a private or public toilet shared by a reasonable number of people.
5. Security of tenure that prevents forced evictions⁵⁵.

(PP10) According to the document State of the World's Cities by UN Habitat, slums feature the most deplorable living and environmental conditions characterized by inadequate water supply, poor sanitation, overcrowded and dilapidated housing, hazardous locations, insecurity of tenure, and vulnerability of serious health risks.⁵⁶ Additionally, the United Nation's website on the Millennium Development Goals Indicators define a slum household as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improve water, access to improved sanitation, sufficient living area, durability of housing, and security of tenure.⁵⁷

53 Housing Development Consortium. <http://www.housingconsortium.org/resources/glossary/#shelters>

54 Derived from World Bank (2008). Approaches to urban slums: A multimedia sourcebook on Adaptive and proactive strategies. UN-Habitat (2015). Streets as tools for urban transformation in slums: a street-led approach to citywide slum upgrading. Cities Alliance (2010). Building Cities: Neighborhood upgrading and urban quality of life. Cities Alliance, World Bank and UNCHS (Habitat) (2002). Cities without Slums: Action Plan for moving slum Upgrading to Scale.

55 UN-Habitat (2002). Expert Group Meeting convened by UN-Habitat, the United Nations Statistics Division and the Cities Alliance in 2002.

56 UN-Habitat (2012/2013). State of the World's Cities – Prosperity of Cities. World Urban Forum, pg. 99. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/745habitat.pdf>

57 United Nations Statistics Division (n.d). Millennium Development Goals Indicators. Website: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx?IndicatorId=0&SeriesId=711>

Social housing

(IP22) A document on social housing strategies, financing mechanisms and outcomes: an international reviews and update of key post-2007 policy development by Pawson Hal et al, defines social housing broadly to include a part of a national housing system that is provided using public subsidies directed to lowering rents which is allocated via non- market mechanisms. The document further states, the core components of social housing system include:

- Development promotion regime - having privileged, competitive or subordinate position in the land market;
- Rent setting regime - approaches include cost rent, nominal rent, and market rent;
- An eligibility and allocation regime - whether universal, segmented or targeted/ restricted;
- An operating cost and profit regime - nonprofit, limited profit, and for profit; and
- The market position of different providers – private, third sector, and public.⁵⁸

Spatial planning

(IP8) To cover a large spectrum of scales ranging from neighbourhood, city/municipality, city-region/metropolis to national and supra-national/trans boundary. Spatial planning aims at facilitating and articulating political decisions and actions that will transform the physical and social space and affect the distribution and flows of people, goods and activities. Spatial planning requires continuous horizontal integration (across sectors) and vertical integration (across scales) to support the development of integrated cities and territories.

Subprime

(PP10) Subprime mortgages are made to borrowers with poor credit histories who do not qualify for prime interest rates. To compensate for the increased credit risk, subprime lenders charge a higher rate of interest.

Sustainable urban expansion

(IP9) To refer to changes in land governance affecting the economy, society and ecology of the areas around cities. It is an important process to mitigate urban sprawl, unsustainable land use and land tenure insecurity. Climate change and different land-use patterns affect urban and rural areas including human settlements, farmland, drylands, wetlands and forests. Cities all over the world need to adapt to pro-poor land administration in urban expansion using participatory and inclusive approaches. There is an urgent need to prepare for urban growth and related land needs, which requires realistic projection of urban land needs based on current land information and population

58 Pawson Hal et al. (2011). Social Housing Strategies, Financing Mechanisms, and Outcomes: An International Review and Update of Key Post 2007 Policy Developments, pg 6. http://www.be.unsw.edu.au/sites/default/files/upload/research/centres/cf/publications/cfprojectreports/International_Social_Housing_Review.pdf

growth thus develop innovative responses. Failure to do so will only worsen slum development and poverty in cities. However, there are also immense opportunities for tapping the positive transformation of cities, including the potential of economies of scale, good governance, and land and property tax systems to self-finance cities.

Sustainable Urban Mobility

(IP19) The goal of all transportation is access – access to opportunities, services, goods and amenities. Accessibility and sustainable mobility is to do with the quality and efficiency of reaching destinations whose distances are reduced rather than the hardware associated with transport. Accordingly, sustainable urban mobility is determined by the degree to which the city as a whole is accessible to all its residents, including the poor, the elderly, the young, people with disabilities, women, children and women with children.

Sustainable urbanization

(IP13) The spatial manifestation of urban development processes that creates a built environment with norms, institutions and governance systems enabling individuals, households and societies to maximize their potential, optimize a vast range of services so that homes and dynamic neighborhoods, cities and towns are planned, built, renewed and consolidated restraining adverse impacts on the environment while safeguarding the quality of life, needs and livelihood of its present and future populations.

UNTERM - As cities moved to the forefront of global socio-economic change, it came to be accepted that cities not only pose potential threats to sustainable development but also hold promising opportunities for social and economic advancement and for environmental improvements at local, national and global levels.

Systems thinking

(PP8) Replaces linear and positivist directions in urban planning and reinforces the primacy of the relationship between elements and the flow of materials and energy rather than individual elements. The natural, physical, human, cultural, and social environments are linked in systems thinking. It recognizes interdependencies and interconnections between policies and actions, achieving multiple benefits in outcomes that address multiple issues.

U

United Nations Task Team on Habitat III

The United Nations Task Team (UNTT) on Habitat III, was initiated by the Habitat III Secretariat to mobilize the United Nations system to collaboratively contribute to the Habitat III preparatory process and the Conference itself⁵⁹.

59 <http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/preparatory-process/united-nations-task-team>

Urban breakfast

The Urban Breakfast is an event that aims to bring together representatives of Member States, various stakeholders groups, and the United Nations system together to discuss current issues of urbanization in a less formal setting in the mornings. The Urban Breakfast was initiated by the Habitat III Secretariat and continues to be organized by various groups involved in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda⁶⁰.

Urban commons

(IP11) Commons were traditionally defined as the elements of the environment – forests, atmosphere, rivers, fisheries or grazing land – that were shared, used and enjoyed by all. Today, the commons can also include public goods, such as public space, public education, health and the infrastructure that allows our society to function.

Urban crime

(IP3) For the purpose of this paper, urban crimes are punishable violation of the limits on human behaviour as imposed by national criminal legislation, which takes place due to the specific situation in urban settings⁶¹.

Urban ecology

(PP8) Urban ecology is the systems-based understanding of biotic and physical elements that occur in urban areas. It recognizes the interaction between natural systems and social and cultural systems, among others. Urban ecology places particular importance on the primacy of natural systems in contributing to livelihoods, well-being and resilience, and focuses on the interdependence of key resources (usually water, waste, and energy) and their impact on city development. In Policy Unit 8, the term sustainable urban development refers to the normative outcome of policies and actions related to the urban ecology, where “sustainable” is defined as the state wherein natural systems function, remain diverse and enable the ecosystem to remain in balance.

Urban environment

(IP16) Defined as the intersection and overlay of the natural environment, the built environment and the socio-economic environment.

Urban governance

(IP6) It is the software that enables the urban hardware to function, the enabling environment requiring the adequate legal frameworks, efficient political, managerial and administrative processes, as well as strong and capable local institutions able to respond to the citizens' needs.

Urban heritage

(IP4) A social, cultural and economic asset and resource reflecting the dynamic historical layering of values that have been developed, interpreted and transmitted by successive generations and an accumulation of traditions and experiences recognized as such in their diversity. Urban heritage comprises urban elements (urban morphology and built form, open and green spaces, urban infrastructure), architectural elements (monuments, buildings) and intangible elements. Urban heritage conservation or urban conservation relates to urban planning processes aimed at preserving cultural values, assets and resources through conserving the integrity and authenticity of urban heritage, while safeguarding intangible cultural assets through a participatory approach.

Urban Journalism Academy

The Urban Journalism Academy is an initiative that aims to train journalists and media professionals to substantively report on urbanization issues. The Urban Journalist Academy was initiated by the Habitat III Secretariat, and will be continued by other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda⁶².

Urban Law

(IP5) Urban law is the collection of policies, laws, decisions and practices that govern the management and development of the urban environment. It is a broad and diverse field but one that justifies being considered collectively because of the interaction of its various elements within the single, inclusive but diverse, space that is the urban environment. Urban law has several important characteristics:

- It governs the key functions of towns and cities and reflects the rights and responsibilities of the residents and users of these urban areas. The functions are diverse, including urban planning, municipal finance, urban land administration and management, infrastructure provision, mobility and local economic development among others.
- It exists at various levels from internationally recognized rights, such as the right to housing, to national legislation and on to municipal rules or by-laws that often govern local issues such as the provision of services or the management of public space.
- It may be expressed through a variety of instruments including primary legislation and subsidiary regulations but also including ‘softer’ instruments such as policies and administrative instructions.
- It often has a dual character with an apparently neutral technical nature accompanied by a complex social aspect including the potential for differential impact on different groups within the urban environment. Impacts on vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, the poor and the socially marginalized, being of particular concern.
- It must be considered in the context of the institutions and processes that are established by it or that are expected to implement it.

60 <http://habitat3.org/engagement/events/urban-breakfasts>

61 Building on the definition of crime as stated in the new UNODC International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes publication.

62 <http://habitat3.org/engagement/events/urban-journalism-academy/>

Urban Resilience (See also Resilience)

(IP8) The ability of any urban system to withstand and recover quickly from multiple shocks and stresses and maintain a continuity of services.

UNTERM – Resilience against crisis not only refers to reducing risks and damage from disasters (i.e. loss of lives and assets), but also the ability to quickly bounce back to a stable state.

Urban - rural linkages

(IP9) To refer to complementary and synergetic functions and flows of people, natural resources, capital, goods, employment, ecosystem services, information and technology between rural and urban areas.

Urban Safety

(IP3) The concept of Urban Safety not only addresses the prevention of crime and violence, but also the enhancement of individual rights including the physical, social and psychological integrity of a person. 'Safety' not only brings together the constructs of crime, violence and insecurity but is firstly a foundation for the deployment of human abilities, freedom, solidarity, multiculturalism and creativity. Safety does not only cover the individual's rights to life, but embraces also to the community, society and the city. Safety is also a social value that enables social cohesion, since it is the foundation for the common good of societies that allows a fair and equitable development for all its members (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, 2008).

Urban Sprawl

(IP8) The physical expansion of the city's built environment, which usually consumes surrounding rural areas. It is generally characterized by monofunctional, low-density settlements that are car dependent and often lack access to public infrastructure and services. Appropriate density, mixed-use development and public transport – whether in retrofitting existing urban fabric or planning new urban areas in advance of growth – can counter the negative externalities of sprawling cities (sprawl repair).

(PP10) Urban sprawl is a spatial phenomenon where an urban conglomerate spreads outwards, even beyond its suburbs to its outskirts.⁶³ As Ivan Muñoz et al. (2012) explains, the definition of urban sprawl differs from country to country and its causes and impacts are diverse may it be economic, social or environmental ones. Taking into account its morphological aspect, we can see that sprawls are characterized by low density, low centrality, low proximity, low concentration, and discontinuity from old and new developments.⁶⁴

UNTERM - The unplanned, uncontrolled spreading of urban development into areas adjoining the edge of a city -- in particular for the construction of low-density housing and commercial sites in formerly agricultural or forested areas.

63 UN-Habitat (2012). Urban Patterns For A Green Economy: Leveraging Density. <http://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Leveraging-Density-Urban-Patterns-for-a-Green-Economy.pdf>

64 Iván Muñoz, Miguel Ángel García y Daniel Calatayud (2012) "SPRAWL. Definición, causas y efectos." <http://www.ecap.uab.es/RePEc/doc/wpdea0603.pdf>

Urban Violence

Violence is "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation" (WHO, 2002). It includes physical, sexual, emotional/psychological violence. In this context, while there is no agreed definition of what constitutes urban violence or how it should be measured, there are certain parameters that hinge on its direct and indirect characteristics, its intensity and duration, its spatial-socio characteristics, its intentionality and context. Weapons use is often associated with urban violence.

Urban Walk

The Urban Walk refers to an organized walk that showcases how the New Urban Agenda can be translated into real action at the city level. The Urban Walk presents an opportunity to initiate discussions on issues of relevance for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda while participants are walking through city spaces. During the Habitat III process and the Conference itself, Urban Walks were organized by the Habitat III Secretariat with partners⁶⁵.

W

Walkability

(IP11) The extent to which the built environment is friendly to the presence of people living, shopping, visiting, enjoying or spending time in an area. Factors affecting walkability include, but are not limited to: street connectivity; land-use mix; residential density; the presence of trees and vegetation; frequency and variety of buildings, entrances and other sensations along street frontages.

Z

Zoning

(PP10) Zoning is a form of regulatory implementation of planning which involves the division of the community into districts, or zones, within which regulations apply to the use of land or buildings, the intensity of that use as well as the height and bulk, or extent of that use.⁶⁶ To achieve economic and social development sustainably and efficiently, cities focus on planning through zoning to divide cities for housing construction, sanitation improvements, and access to recreation among other things.⁶⁷

65 <http://habitat3.org/engagement/events/urban-walks/>

66 World Bank, E-course on Sustainable Land Use Planning.

67 NYC Department of City Planning <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/zoning/glossary.page>



United Nations